

Our Duty.

We return our thanks to our esteemed cotemporary for the manner in which he has noticed our remarks in regard to the proper course to be pursued by our people in their present condition, and the dignified but earnest manner in which some of the conclusions at which we arrived at, are disagreed to. No subject which now agitates the public, we conceive, is so important as the conduct of the Southern people in the present crisis, and the press in discussing it, should do so after much consideration and with thoughtful earnestness. If the clouds of war which now hang, black and lowering, over the Northern horizon, burst upon us in all their threatening fury, and deluge the land in blood and obliterate the Government in anarchy, let us so act now that the miserable survivors of the wreck of a great country may not point to us and say "we did it."

We will go as far as the farthest in asking for our rights under the Constitution, and demanding of the Government of the United States a compliance with its agreements entered into with us upon the surrender of our arms upon condition of our renewed allegiance, and have, day after day, advised our people no longer to "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee," or engrave upon the fundamental law of the State, the useless and unconstitutional demands of the Radicals.

True it is that the Government of the United States has acted in bad faith to the South—the conquerors have duties devolving upon them no less binding than those imposed upon the conquered—but unfortunately in our case, the rights we possess are unavailing against the might of those who willfully and maliciously deny them to us. As we have said, we are not our own masters—by force of arms, if not by force of law, we are part and parcel of the United States. There are facts that must be recognized as having been irrevocably established by the result of the war. And whether or not the claims upon us, by reason of our oaths, have been forfeited by conduct at variance with the obligations of the Government to us, does not in the least alter the course of action which patriotism and interest alike demand of us. Of what avail are rights and the demands of justice and honorable dealing, if the over-riding necessity, which controls us and our destinies, regards neither the one or the other.

Sure our legal rights remain the same whether they are granted or not, but their refusal will not justify us in wasting our time in unavailing regrets, listless despair and hopeless repinings. The issues we had made to secure our rights have been decided against us, and the honor, as well as the interest of the South require her to lay broadly the foundations of her new life.

It is useless to plead to those who willfully deprive us of what they have no moral or legal right to withhold—in vain would we waste our breath in protesting against their refusal to comply with their agreements—and our demands upon their sense of justice or appeals from their assumptions of right are unnecessary and unavailing.

Our conduct as citizens, since the surrender of the South; our honest and manly observance of the obligations of our oaths and our respect for the laws of the country, urge considerations for our rights in language which cannot be misunderstood. The onerous taxes which hang with mighty weight upon the industry of our people to pay the expenses of a government in which they are denied representation, present a demand not new in the history of our country, and which cost England her American possessions. Our gallant defence and honorable surrender—our suffering and loss—our helpless widows and orphans—our desolated country and mouldering homesteads—our unfortunate maimed and glorious dead, all plead "like angels, trumpet-tongued" against the terrible injustice meted out to us. Let these considerations continue to appeal in our behalf, and act on the part of our oppressors, which neither principle nor policy will justify, will correct themselves, and the people of the South will yet have their rights fully recognized.

Let us by a manly, dignified and cordial support of the President and Conservatives of the North do what we can to defeat the Radicals. The assistance which we would give them at the ballot-box and which is unlawfully denied, may be compensated for, by conduct on our part that will strengthen their hands. We, more than they, are interested in the issue, for whatever be the result, we are compelled to submit. Too late, now, for resistance, and too late, then, for appeals, we must stand ready for any fate. Whatever may be that fate, let us meet it with firmness and honorably. While we should not invite an unpropitious issue to the national complications, we should be prepared to meet it without reproach. And above all, let not the record which tells of national degradation, speak also of Southern dishonor.

The people of the South have accepted in good faith the obligations devolving upon them in consequence of their defeat, and done every thing that can be reasonably demanded of them to prove the sincerity of their professions. They have now only to continue to observe these duties and turn their attention to the re-establishment of law and order and the return of prosperity. Having accepted the Constitution as it is, let them refuse to assist in making it an instrument of party tyranny and plunder. If the South is to be turned over to the tender mercies of the Hamiltons and Brownlows, let it be done by force which we cannot resist, and not under the forms of the law. If our property is to be confiscated and our country overrun by the minions of party, let it be done by the exercise of arbitrary powers and not under the sanction of our legislation. Let us approve nothing not in accordance with the present Constitution, and claim nothing but our rights, and with "hearts within and God 'o' our head," let us patiently abide the result.

For Governor—Jonathan Worth.

The position of this paper in regard to the gubernatorial election is already well known, without placing at the head of our columns, as we do to-day, the name of JONATHAN WORTH, of Randolph, for Governor. Even when there seemed to have been a prospect of formidable opposition in the candidacy of a strong personal and political friend, and a gentleman who has endeared himself to every true North Carolinian by conduct that will ever link his name in enviable distinction, with the most interesting and important chapter in the history of his native State, we earnestly urged that at this time, there should be no canvass forced upon the people of North Carolina. We said then, and time has more and more convinced us of the correctness of our opinion, that the people of the State were satisfied with their present Governor, and that they had reason to be so. It is now no time to distract and harass our people by an useless and injurious division of parties. They should be permitted to attend to their material prosperity, and by the unity, dignity and earnestness of their support of the President, establish their claim to the humane and just policy by which he is endeavoring to re-establish the Union of the States and restore the integrity of the Government.

Governor Worth took charge of the Executive Office at a time unparalleled in our history. The surging waves of the great revolution were still drifting the ship of State about at random, the incapacity or treachery of the late helmsman having left her in dangerous proximity to destructive breakers. A public officer never retired from a position of trust having secured so little of the confidence of the people, as did Gov. Holden, nor was the retirement of a State functionary ever so heartily and honestly welcomed. The relations of our State government and the military, if not dangerous, were delicate and complicated, and their complications were much aggravated by the dishonest and unlawful interference of that political-civilian hybrid, cyceped, the Freedman's bureau. If civil law was recognized at all, it was by permission of the officers of the military and bureau. Aged and highly respectable citizens were dragged from remote portions of the State to Raleigh, upon the *ex parte* representations of ignorant and lying negroes, and often while *en route*, placed in jail in order that the grand in charge might spend the night in drunken orgies or comfortable sleep. The pardoning power was converted into a great political engine, and the applications of our most distinguished and worthy citizens were lost sight of in the ample pigeon-holes of the Executive desk, or of the more ample ones of the Washington Agent. Telegrams followed prominent North Carolinians, who were seeking an honest and honorable livelihood in distant States, urging upon them the blood-hounds of a merciless and unprincipled tyrant.

The people of the State transferred the direction of affairs to Jonathan Worth, in this deplorable condition, their hopes more than their judgment, expecting something to be done for their good. He has fully realized their expectations, and if our State affairs are not in as good condition as we could have hoped, they are equal if not superior to those of other Southern States. To be sure he has not urged the acceptance of terms of admission to the Union, which would not only deprive us of every benefit to be derived therefrom, but would rob us of our self-respect. If, unlike Tennessee, North Carolina is not in the Union, also unlike her, she is not dishonored.

If the action of any people ever manifested a wish, the people of North Carolina have declared that at this time they did not desire a political canvass. There is no division among our people. They are unanimous in their support of the President and disapprobation of Congress. But that a Convention of fifteen men, representing eight counties, and not as many thousands voters, should place in nomination a candidate for Governor, is not to be wondered at, when we regard the disappointed ambition and insatiable thirst of the leaders. If a Radical Administration succeeds Mr. Johnson, these patriots will probably all be provided for. What to them if the prosperity of the State languish and die, if they can batten on the carcass.

We know not if the gentleman, General ALFRED DOCKERY, will accept the nomination tendered him. He has the reputation of having a thirst for office, which this prospect, poor as it is, may appease. While we regard the opposition to Governor Worth as most feeble, the age of his opponent and the political position he formerly held in his party, requires us to regard the canvass as begun, and we therefore, to-day, place at the head of our columns the candidate we shall support.

The Radical Convention in Raleigh.

We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of Friday evening that the Radical Convention which assembled in that city the day before was the most miserable *fiasco* that has ever distinguished political movements in this State. It was expected from the great flourish of trumpets that at least twenty-five delegates would be in attendance. There seems to have been from fifteen to twenty; at least the number was not so great as to require the use of the Commons Hall, but Gov. Holden's sanction, a very small room to our knowledge, was found sufficiently large to hold the delegates very comfortably.

Gov. Holden was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. R. W. Logan, of Rutherford, and W. J. Doughty, of Carteret, were appointed Secretaries.

A committee of eleven, two from Craven, Messrs. Thomas and Lehman, and one from each of the other nine counties represented, was appointed to report resolutions for the meeting. This committee reported a series of resolutions, nominating Gen. Dockery for Governor, and endorsing the Howard amendment and Radical programme out and out.

James F. Taylor, (the *Standard* poetaster), H. J. Menninger, of Newbern, and E. D. Blair, were appointed a committee to approve Gen. Dockery of his nomination.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to

aid in promoting the Union cause in the State, consisting of the following gentlemen: Lewis Thompson, of Bertie; David M. Carter, of Beaufort; Dr. Eugene Crismon, of Granville; C. H. Thomas, of Craven; O. H. Dockery, of Richmond; E. L. Pemberton, of Cumberland; Thomas Settle, of Rockingham; Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes; Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke; R. M. Henry, of Macon; A. H. Jones, of Henderson; L. L. Stewart, of Buncombe; G. W. Logan, of Rutherford; Dr. W. Sloan, of Mecklenburg.

We will publish the platform and other matters of interest in regard to this Convention as soon as they come to hand.

The Cotton Crop.

The recent advance in the price of cotton, we think, has something of a permanent character. We must confess for some time past we have been surprised at the steady fall in the price of this staple, and even the unfriendly and suicidal legislation of Congress seemed to have depressed rather than to have stimulated the price.

In addition to the almost universal unfavorable reports in regard to the cotton crop in the South, recent advices from India predict that the crop in that country will show a material falling off from last year. Political and financial troubles, in connection with the price of cotton, seems to have checked the cultivation of the staple in India, and will account for the small production, rather than a failure in the crop.

If these reports can be relied upon, and the crop in the South is as short as is now anticipated, we hope that the improvement in the price will compensate somewhat for the failure this year. We therefore expect and hope to see a steady advance of the price of cotton for some time to come.

Bishop Green.

We are glad to see in our city the venerable and beloved Bishop of the State of Mississippi. Bishop Green has been North in the interest of the churches in his Diocese, and was permitted to visit, at Fortress Monroe, the distinguished State prisoner, ex-President Davis, a valued friend and an earnest and consistent member of the Episcopal Church. The interview between the venerable prelate and his distinguished but unfortunate friend, must have been most affecting; and from their heart of hearts the people of the South respond most devoutly to the earnest prayers that ascended from the lonely chain in the dungeons of the Fortress to the Throne of Grace, for the material and spiritual welfare of Prisoner Davis.

While we are glad to know that Bishop Green will find many relatives and friends to welcome him to his old home, we truly sympathize with him over the sad and fearful mortality that has visited his family connections since he was last with us. A community which knew their worth appreciates his loss.

We are rejoiced to learn that he is enjoying fine health, and trust he may be long spared to his family and friends, and to the Church of which he is so able and consistent a laborer.

North Carolina and the Pittsburg Convention.

We learn from the Raleigh *Standard* that the following are the names of the delegates from this State to the Soldiers' and Sailors' (Radical) Union Convention to be held in Pittsburg:

Samuel J. McManis, Newbern.
Capt. A. H. Tompkins, Beaufort.
C. H. Hoggard, Windsor.
Littell Johnson, do.
Lieut. J. H. Elbridge, Beaufort.
W. C. Liverman, Roxboro.
W. Henry Eddin, Fortville.
T. M. H. Bryant, do.
Cherry, Washington.
Bishop A. Smith, Oronoke C. H.
Barnes, Guilford.

Private Henry Copeland, James Goodwin, Tins. Copeland, Daniel Oertgen, John M. Binkley, Jas. Asker, Lemuel W. Parker and Cincinnati Pierce, Winton.

First Sergeant A. McKensie, Wilmington.
Private George N. Green, Colrain.
Private Joseph A. O'Neil, Rich Square.
Private Eli Copeland, Edenton.
Messrs. Gaston, Greene and John W. Wilson, Murfreesboro.
Hospital Steward Nutting, Portsmouth, N. C.
Sergeant Richard Love and privates Abner Bartlett and John W. Holman, Hargettsville.
Gunner James W. Green, E. S. Navy, Winton.
Landman William Asker, Colrain.

Richmond and Robeson Counties.

We learn that Murdoch McRae, Esq., of Robeson county, is a candidate for the Senate in the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Richmond and Robeson. Mr. Thomas T. Covington is a candidate for the House of Commons, from Richmond county, and Mr. R. McNair and Lieut. McArthur are candidates in Robeson. All these gentlemen are Conservatives and firm supporters of President Johnson.

Children of English Dr and the President.

As President Johnson was ascending the hotel steps at Louisville, thirty-nine little girls scattered flowers before him, and as he stooped to kiss one of them, handed him a petition for the release of Mr. Davis. The petition told him, if he complied, "millions of little ones would call him blessed."

North Carolina Conference.

The next North Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, will commence its session in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, November 7th next. Bishop Pierce will preside. Some have desired a change in the time of meeting, but after consultation it has been deemed best that the original appointment of the Bishops should remain.

The Mails.

Dr. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent for the State, has returned to Raleigh from the West. All parties in the State who desire Post Routes, Mail Contracts, Post Masters, &c., or any information on the subject, should address Dr. Jobe at Raleigh.

The Conference of the M. E. Church, South, met in the Christian Church at Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, on the 5th inst. Bishop D. S. Doggett, of Virginia, took the chair. Five ministers were ordained deacons and ten elders by the Bishop on the Sabbath. Bishop Doggett is to next hold Conference in Illinois, then to hold the St. Louis Conference at Lexington.

The railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee at Columbus, Ga., is finished, completing the railway connection between Georgia and Alabama, which was so badly injured during the war.

Messrs. Eaton and Ferebee and the Western N. C. Railroad Company.

We clip from the *Louisburg Eagle* the following triumphant vindication of Messrs. Eaton and Ferebee from a recent attack on them by Mr. R. T. Caldwell, in connection with the Convention bill for the relief of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

A friend has called our attention to a communication published some weeks ago in the Raleigh *Standard*, by Mr. Todd R. Caldwell of Burke, the tendency, if not the design, of which, is to create the impression that certain prominent gentlemen in the East are hostile to the interests of the West, and thereby to sow the seeds of bitterness and hatred between the two sections of the State. This is not only grossly unjust to the gentlemen alluded to, but it evidently proceeds from a feeling which every good man, whether Eastern or Western, should condemn.

The communication to which we allude refers particularly, in terms of severe censure, to the course pursued by Mr. Eaton and Col. Ferebee in the late Convention on the subject of the ordinance for the relief of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, but it reflects also on all who voted with them. We think the following extract from the Journal of the Convention on the last day of its session, will furnish a perfect vindication of Mr. Eaton, and of those who acted with him:

"Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to take up and put on its second and third readings an Ordinance to authorize the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad to borrow money, on the credit of the State."

On this motion, Mr. Eaton demanded the yeas and nays, and the same being ordered, the yeas were 22, and the nays 24, (not a quorum voting) last yeas 22, nays 24.

In the affirmative, Messrs. Bryant, Burgen, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dick, Dickey, Gahagan, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Jackson, Jones, of Henderson, Joyner, Love, of Jackson, McKee, of Johnston, McRae, of Patterson, Smith, of Wilkes, Stevens, of Wake.

In the negative, Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bagley, Berry, Boyden, Burton, Caldwell, of Guilford, Eaton, Faircloth, Ferebee, Gilliam, Jones, of Rowan, McKay, of Harnett, McTeague, Moore, of Wake, Norfolk, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rush, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Johnston.

It was a rule of the Convention, as is well known, that no ordinance should be enacted unless a majority of its members should be present at the time of its passage, and inasmuch as the Convention consisted of one hundred and twenty members, sixty-one constituted a quorum to transact business. When a motion was made on the last day of the session, and almost on the eve of its adjournment, to take up and put on its second and third readings the ordinance to authorize the President of the Western N. C. Railroad Company to borrow money, on the credit of the State, Mr. Eaton objected to the ground that a quorum was not present, and in order to show whether a quorum was present or not, he called for the yeas and nays; they were ordered, and the result showed that he was correct. The vote stood 22 yeas, 24 nays.

It would have been a great pity, if this would have been the end of the matter, not only a quorum present when the motion was made, but members were every moment leaving, and in a very short time, and probably before the ordinance could have passed its second and third readings, the Convention would have been adjourned for the day. It would have been idle for the 46 members of the Convention, who were present when the motion was made, to take up and consider the ordinance, because if they had voted unanimously in favor of it, the President of the Convention would have been bound to declare the vote a nullity, no quorum voting, and it could not have been ratified.

This bitter attack upon Mr. Eaton has no other foundation, than that, in the discharge of his duty, he made a motion which prevented the illegal passage of an Ordinance by which the State would have been indebted to the railroad company, and to the people of every shade of opinion and of every section of the State, and ask them if Mr. Eaton is to be censured because he was unwilling that a decided minority of the Convention should, in an illegal manner, involve the State in debt to the amount of \$300,000 in clearing the route of the railroad, and to the people of every shade of opinion and of every section of the State, and ask them if Mr. Eaton is to be censured because he was unwilling that a decided minority of the Convention should, in an illegal manner, involve the State in debt to the amount of \$300,000 in clearing the route of the railroad, and to the people of every shade of opinion and of every section of the State, and ask them if Mr. Eaton is to be censured because he was 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